

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885.

NO. 25.

LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Conveyancer, etc.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

MONEY TO LOAN.

OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Av.

DAILY & COLDWELL,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,

Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.

MONEY TO LOAN

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

T. MAYNE DALY, JR. GEO. R. COLDWELL.

C. A. DURAND,

Barrister, Etc.,

Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank

MONEY TO LOAN.

Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue, Corner

of 10th Street.

SIFTON & SIFTON,

BARRISTERS, ETC.

Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue.

Commissioners for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

Money to loan on improved farm property.

F. G. A. HENDERSON. H. HENDERSON.

ROTELS.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.

James H. TOWERS—Proprietor.

The Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always

in the Bar.

Good accommodation and moderate charges.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,

L.R.C.P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.

A. MacDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,

M.D., C.M., McGill M.C.P.S., Que.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and

Ninth Street, over old post office.

BRANDON.

DR. J. McDAIRMID,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Honor graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.

M.C.P. and S. Ont. and Man.

Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor.

Rosser Ave. and 10th Street, Brandon.

DR. L. A. MOPE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.

and S. Ont. and Man.

Office and Residence—Cumb. & Steer's Block,

Cor. 8th and Rosser Brandon.

DENTAL.

F. E. DOERING,

DENTIST,

Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.

Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mole-

worth Block, north east corner Rosser Avenue

and 10th Street, Brandon. Entrances on Rosser.

Gold filling a specialty.

DR. MATHESON,

VIRIDEN, MANITOBA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. P. MULLIGAN,

WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

FRED. TORRANCE,

B. A. (McGill) V. S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.

Telephone in Connection.

Office and Laboratory, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

J. H. BROWNLEE,

Provincial Land Surveyor,

City and District Engineer.

MAPPING A SPECIALTY.

Bassey Ave. between 7th & 8th Sts., Brandon.

RUSSELL & COOPER,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Office of Freehold, Loan and Savings Company.

Rosser Av., between 7th & 8th Sts., Brandon.

JOHN RUSSELL. D. H. COOPER.

J. SHORT,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Best material on hand. Perfect Fit guaranteed.

CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSE AV.

A.F. & A.M., G.R.M.

The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge, No. 13, is held on the Tuesday on or before full moon. Visiting brethren invited.

J. McDAIRMID, W.M.

T. H. TOWERS, Sec.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the mails leaving Brandon that day, and will contain full telegraphic and market reports and a full summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion news and carefully written editorials upon all public questions.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in advance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$70.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
"	70.00	40.00	25.00	12.00
"	40.00	25.00	15.00	8.00
"	25.00	15.00	8.00	5.00
1 inch	12.00	7.00	4.00	2.50

The above rates are limited to Commercial Advertising; all other advertising, such as Legal Notices, By-Laws, Sales, &c., charged at the rate of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 8 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. The line may be estimated at 8 words, or the one-twelfth part of an inch in depth of one column.

Notices inserted under "special" heads in reading matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.

No papers and no advertisements discontinued till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,

Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:

Pitman's Phonography by Mail.

W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, at the next Session thereof, for an act to incorporate a Railway Company to be called the "Rock Lake and Brandon Railway" to run from a point at or near the International Boundary in township one Range eleven, or twelve, west of the first principal in the Province of Manitoba, thence North-Westerly to the City of Brandon.

Dated at Brandon, T. Mayne DALY, Jr.

3rd Jan. 1885. Solicitor for application.

New City Bakery

Mr. BASENACH,

was opened a Bakery near the Rear of the

MASONIC BLOCK.

IS LOAVES FOR 81.

Very best flour \$2 PER BAG.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pocketbook Lost.

On the Curry's Landing trail on Friday afternoon, 26th of Sept. a large fair-leather pocketbook, containing some money and papers.

Any persons finding the same will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Merchant's Bank Brandon.

N. W. C. BAUGH.



A. A. ROWE,

UNDERTAKER.

HAS REMOVED TO

Scott's Furniture Store,

Corner Princess Avenue and Eighth Street.

Only Hearse in the city in connection.

Orders by telephone receive prompt attention.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

I beg to inform School Trustees in Manitoba and the Northwest, that I have now completed arrangements for supplying every description of wall maps, at the following prices, guaranteed First-class:

Eastern and Western Hemisphere, one map, \$5.50

Europe, Asia, Africa, separate, each, \$5.50

North America, South America, separate, each, \$5.50

United States of America, separate, \$5.50

Dominion of Canada, new and enlarged, \$5.50

Map of Manitoba, new and enlarged, \$5.50

Map of Manitoba, new and enlarged, \$5.50

C. Cliffe,

Mail Office, Brandon.

TENDERS WANTED!

For breaking and backsetting or breaking only.

See across the street, west of 11th range 20. Will

be let in whole or in parts. Apply to

THOMAS K. YELLAND,

Pickney P. O.

Alexander St.

MILLFORD NEWS ITEMS.

Railway and Scott Act News.

Last Monday witnessed a rather novel meeting for this town. The friends of the Scott Act assembled in great force in the School House and organized themselves for the purpose of submitting it in the County of Norfolk. Mr. Wm. Turnbull being voted to the chair he called upon Rev. Mr. Mowlet for an address. The reverend gentleman was happy to see so many friends. Considered it our duty to vote for the Scott Act and in that way cease from bending down the heritage of woe in the way of the liquor traffic. If we are lovers of a happy life and our own interests, we should be up and doing. From every standpoint it was a ruinous traffic—and no man was safe while it was amongst us.

The Rev. Mr. Adams of Souris City was the next speaker. He considered the temperance feeling was swelling and swelling—and he was glad of it, as all classes were being ruined by liquor. Temperance people were called fanatics. They were not—they were simply temperate in all things that were good, and total abstinence from all that was evil—they had nothing against the liquor dealers personally—but they objected to the manner of their making a livelihood—they the liquor sellers were living upon the blood of the victims they had slain. It was therefore our bounden duty to suppress the traffic. By so doing every one would be benefited. It was claimed by many that the Scott Act did no good, the speaker in an eloquent manner, showing that it did good work.

The Rev. Mr. Powell having then been called upon was warmly in favor of the Act. He from experience had felt the evil effects of the liquor traffic. Moral suasion was of no avail against such an evil—the only alternative was the Scott Act.

After the meeting had been addressed by other speakers, a vote pledging those present to support the Act was carried unanimously, and the petition asking for its submission received over forty signatures.

Railway matters are occupying considerable attention at the present time. Reeve Burnett returned last week from a meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Rock Lake Souris Valley, and Brandon Railway, at Pilot Mound. It was unanimously decided to maintain the stand taken at the Millford meeting of applying to the Provincial and not the Dominion Parliament for a charter. Assurances were received from different parties that sufficient capital would be forth coming, as soon as the charter was obtained.

On Tuesday last Mr. Stewart, C.E. of the Manitoba Southwestern, arrived here from the east, his object being to see how the country north of the Tiger Hills compared with that south, and also to examine the crossing at the head of Pelican Lake. The council as soon as it was informed as to his errand deputed Mr. Burnett to show him around. After examining the pass through the hills and the Pelican Lake valley, he left again for the east, apparently satisfied that the engineering difficulties of building the road north of the Hills and from thence south westerly through a natural pass, and across the valley at the head of the Pelican Lake, were far more favorable than any projected line yet surveyed. The country north is level prairie the Hills are at their lowest height, and the banks of the Pelican Lake Valley are fully one half lower than those further south east.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 27th of February, 1885, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract of four years, once per week each way, between NEPEAWA and ORANGE RIDGE, from the 1st of April next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, via Eden.

The Mail to leave Orange Ridge on Friday's mail, and arrive at Nepeawa at 2 p.m. Leave Nepeawa same day at 4 p.m. or after arrival of the mail from the east, and arrive at Orange Ridge within three hours afterwards.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Nepeawa, Eden, and Orange Ridge or at the office of the Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 26th of January, 1885.

W. W. MCLEOD,

P. O. Inspector.

OUR TEMPERANCE WORK.

Conducted by the W. C. T. U. OF BRANDON.

TEMPERANCE

Without a Dram-shop.

Vineland, in New Jersey, a place of ten thousand inhabitants, is without a grog-shop, requires but a moderate police force, and is reported in some years to be without a single crime. The town of Greeley, Colorado, with a population of three thousand, is without a liquor store, and has in some years had no use for a police force or a criminal magistrate. Bavaria, in Illinois, a town of about the same population, and with absolute prohibition, is reported to be without a drunkard, without a pauper, and without a crime. In each of these towns the sale of liquors was prohibited, not by force of law, but by the provision of their respective founders, sustained by popular sentiment. A later instance is the recently-established town of Pullman, a suburb of the city of Chicago. The entire town is the property of the Pullman Palace Car Company, where the extensive manufacturing works of that company and various other important manufacturing establishments are located. Its present population is about eight thousand and five hundred. It is a place of wonderful thrift and beauty, combining with the necessities of life all its comforts and elegancies and many of its luxuries. Its inhabitants are mostly workmen, engaged in its numerous manufactories, living with their families in singular comfort amid the most pleasant surroundings. It has churches, schools, libraries, reading-rooms, places of amusement, markets, stores, and warehouses, but no liquor saloons or grog-shops, these being excluded by the will of its owners. Within its borders crime is the most infrequent occurrence; few arrests have ever been made, and its expenses for a police force and criminal courts are reduced to a minimum.—Chief Justice Noah Davis.

MAKE DRUNKENNESS INFAMOUS.

The late venerable Dr. Andrews P. Peabody, late preacher of the Harvard University, in a recent letter on the sale and use of intoxicating liquors says:—

"I believe that the only remedy for intemperance is to make drunkenness the prime offense and to bring about a state of public feeling in which drunkenness and all approaches to it shall be looked upon with the same disesteem, loathing and intense moral disapprobation with which the sale and the seller as you please, I care not with how deep a brand, if you will only make one deeper still for those whose vice makes the sale infamous. What the law makes infamous, society will hold with disesteem. It is a young man of respectable family is liable to be locked up in a house of correction for coming home drunk from a convivial gathering, not only will he be retrained from excessive indulgence, but his parents and friends will be very careful how they start him on the first steps of the evil way. Making drunkenness infamous would do more than all things else toward checking, and to a large degree entirely, the use of strong drink of any in families and on occasions of social festivity, and would multiply beyond any other conceivable cause the number of total abstainers.

The late Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria, said, in a thoughtful address delivered in Liverpool a short time before his lamented death. The only foe England has to fear, is intemperance."

TO OUR READERS.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness, back ache, biliousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of the blood, liver and kidneys.

—THE—

W. C. T. U. of Brandon,

meets every Friday afternoon at four o'clock in the School House, 10th St. All ladies are welcome.

CITY COUNCIL.

Council met on Monday night,

members all present, save Ald. Lar-

kin.

After the usual routine work.

COMMUNICATIONS

Were received from J. N. Hew-

ittson, asking the council for a ticket

to Winnipeg.

C. F. Lique, re telephone matters: T. H. Towers stating that the Provincial License Inspectors had returned his \$100.00 as he was not to get a license, and asking the city to refund the \$150.00 paid them.

Gurney Registrar, asking the payment of \$60 which amount he had paid for fuel for Registry Office.

J. E. Woodworth, suggesting that the council purchase 1st Street bridge and offering to assist them in doing so.

Messrs. Russell and McKenzie, in tendering their resignation as Chief and assistant Chief of Fire Brigade.

H. Wheldon, calling attention to water in ditch at corner of 12th Street, and Assiniboine Avenue, the same, having flooded his cellar.

Auditors presented their report, and asked for additional remuneration as the work done was altogether out of proportion with the sum paid.

The Arbitrators in the case of Christie vs. City presented their statement, granting the former the sum of \$422.44.

REPORTS.

The Health & Relief Committee presented a report advising the city Physician, Dr. McDonald, be appointed by-law, so that he might act with vigor when such was required. Adopted.

Finance & Assessment Committee recommended the payment of following:

Mail office \$30.35, F. C. Paterson

\$40.71, City Pay Roll, \$500.02.

They advised the letter from

Power & Kelly be filed. Adopted.

Notice was given of a by-law to specify duties of Police Magistrate.

MOTIONS.

Kavanagh—Arthur, that the communication of Mr. Gurney be referred to the solicitor to see if the city must pay for registry office fuel.

Carried.

Bucke—Johnston, that the Mayor

and chairman of finance borrow \$18,000 from the Imperial Bank. Carried.

In the course of a discussion which took place on this motion the chairman of finance explained that the money was to meet the ordinary expenses of the city during the year. The bank wanted to know the amount that the city would require. By giving a first lien on the taxes of 1885, they could get the money at 8 per cent, and no interest would be paid until the money was actually drawn. It would be drawn in small amounts, during the year as required.

On motion of Bucke and Barclay, a committee was appointed to draft a resolution to be forwarded to Van Horne, expressing approval of the action of the Board in granting impartial through rates from the east. This was done to counteract the influence that Winnipeg wholesale merchants were bringing to bear with a view of depriving merchants to the west of that city from having other than local rates from that point.

Stewart—Robinson, that the clerk correspond with the Government with a view to ascertain the action they intend to take respecting the police magistrate. Carried.

The Health & Relief Committee were empowered to arrange rates with one or more scavengers, so as to protect the citizens.

By-laws authorizing the \$18,000 loan and appointing the city Physician were passed.

Council adjourned.

A PERFECT BEAUTY.

Perfect beauty can only be attained by pure blood and good health. These requirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, fair, clear skin and the ray bloom of health.

Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action.

The leaden envelope of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome has been entirely renewed at a cost of £3,000.

If the envelope was spread out flat it would cover about one and one-half acres. In stripping off the old plates three of them were found to be of gilded copper.

JUDICIAL BOARD.

Official Salaries—The Amount Required by the Board for 1885.

Board met 24th ultimo.
Present C. A. Boulton, G. Foster, J. W. Helliwell, J. D. Gillies and T. Czerar.

The chairman read his opening address which was filed.

Minutes of the old Board were confirmed.

The Secy-Treas. read his report with statement accompanying showing amounts due by municipalities to the Board to date, to be \$35,377.46. Amount of unpaid accounts to date, \$1,730.46, and amount of advances obtained from the Bank to date \$16,000.

The report of the Sec-Treas. as to Deloraine County Court Offices was read. The following applications for appointments were read.

Robert Thornton, M. D. as health officer for sec. no. 1.

Henry James as district auditor. Samuel Townsend for position of clerk of the Board.

John Wetherell asking to be continued in his present position as clerk at same salary.

The matter of all officials and their salaries was considered at length.

Moved by Gillies, seconded by W. J. Helliwell that L. Buchan be retained as sec-treas. at a salary of \$1,500, the Board to pay his guarantee funds. Carried.

Foster—Helliwell, that he get a salary of \$1,000.—Lost.

Original motion declared carried.

Adjourned until FRIDAY 25TH.

Business resumed at 10 a. m.

Reeve Hector of Oakland, appeared before the Board and was heard respecting the expenditure made by the late municipality of Brandon, on the Souris City Bridge and protested against the cost thereof being charged against his municipality. He requested that the Board see that the bridge was put in a thorough state of repair, and the cost charged against all the municipalities interested. His council would pay their proper share. In this connection the Secy-Treas., read some old resolutions relating to the matter.

The Solicitor advised that Oakland take the care and maintenance of the bridge pending the cost of such being divided between the municipalities interested.

Reeve Hector was advised to communicate with the other municipalities, with a view of ascertaining what proportion of the outlay they would be willing to bear, and to advise the Board of the steps taken. This he agreed to do.

The consideration of salaries and officials was resumed.

Helliwell—Foster that the services of J. Weatherell as clerk be dispensed with after three months notice, said notice to be given on 1st March. Carried.

Foster—Helliwell, that the salary of Henry James, District Auditor, be \$900.00 for current year. Carried.

Czerar—Helliwell, that O. G. Lesprance, be re-appointed caretaker and fireman, at a salary of \$600.00, said amount to include allowance for house rent. Carried.

Helliwell—Foster, that W. D. Lesprance be appointed office boy, at \$5 per week. Carried.

MEDORA MUNICIPALITY.

This Municipality has been formed a little more than a year, and in that time has made considerable progress. It comprises nine townships situated in Range 24 25 26. The want of a railroad is severely felt by the farmers here, many of them having to draw their produce a distance of sixty or eighty miles. Meetings are now being held in the different townships for the purpose of raising money to send a delegation to Ottawa, to petition the government to have the M. S. W. R. R. extended to the Souris river. Mr. Alexander, County Registrar has been chosen as a delegate for Medora.

A social in aid of the Methodist church, was held at the house of J. Cosgrove in the Chesley Colony, and although the weather was cold a large number of both sexes were present, and an enjoyable time was spent.

At a meeting held at Fred Warren's store on the 20th, it was decided to form township 3, range 26, into a school district, to erect a log building in the spring. Name of school to be called Chesterfield, and the next meeting to be held at the house of D. Armour, Section 20.

HOMESTEADER.

A SAMPLE OF HORSE SAGACITY.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader gives an incident on the race-courses of that capital last week which shows extraordinary intelligence on the part of a horse. The Steeple chase was being run, and Jim McGowan, Ranger and Abraham, three of the most noted horses, were the contestants. Ranger and Abraham started nearly abreast. Bravely they ran up hill and down, over hedges and ditches, with Abraham in the lead and the Ranger pressing on his flanks. Within half a mile of the close Ranger stumbled and his jockey was thrown over his head. The horse stopped for a moment and then seeing that his competitor was fast beating him, he started on determined to win the race for himself, with a jockey. He followed the other horse, which was now several lengths in advance, jumping the ditches as he did, and finally gaining upon him, until, when the two came to the main track on the home stretch, they were neck and neck. Then Ranger seemed to rejoice his speed, and shooting ahead of Abraham he passed the pole several lengths in front of him. It was a wonderful sight, and the crowd cheered the plucky horse as he passed by. Ranger turned his head towards the them as they did so, with a toss and looked very like pride, but abated not a jot of his speed until he passed the winning pole, when he stopped of his own accord, and suffered his owner to mount him.

TRYING TO SAY COCK-ROACH.

It is said to be difficult to teach a Spaniard to say cockroach. A tutor says that it is one of the hardest words the Spaniards have to learn. To illustrate, he called upon a young Spaniard, who is struggling with the mysteries of the language, to pronounce the word. An expression of sadness passed over the olive-tinted countenance of the Spaniard as he thought a moment, and then hesitatingly said: "Cockroacha." "No, cock roach," repeated the tutor.

"Cokoroacha," said the Spaniard. "Try now: C-o-c k-r-o-a-c-h, cock-roach." "Kokrocha," said the Spaniard. "Say cock." "Crok." "Now roach." "Rocha." "Now cockroach." "Cockaroacha." "Now tell what it is." "Smalla bugga."

WELL AS EVER.

Lottie Howard writes from Buffalo N. Y. My system became so greatly debilitated through arduous professional duties: suffered from nausea, sick headache and biliousness. Tried Blood Purifiers with the most beneficial result. Am as well as ever.

In some parts of Italy the inhabitants retain the provincial habits of their ancestors of the early ages. One of the most curious custom still observed relates to their marriages. The bride is dragged from home by main strength. The struggle begins in her own room, where she must cling, shrieking, as she is torn away by her married women friends. Among the wealthier classes the practice of announcing the approach of the bridal pair to church by blowing of trumpets still continues.

An eccentric individual of Dooly county, Georgia, is 76 years old, but has never in the whole course of his life spent one night from under the roof of the house in which he was born.

A GOOD RECORD.

Among the many thousand bottles of Haggard's Yellow Oil sold annually in Canada, not one has ever failed to give satisfaction. It cures rheumatism, colds, and all painful complaints and injuries.

George Doiby, the historian of Dickens' American tour, has incurred the wrath of Buffalonians by recording that the novelist was struck by the absence of female beauty among his Buffalo audiences, and that the faces of the girls in that city were of "a sort of German-Irish-Scotch-mixed-with-Indian type."

Tourists must beware how they dress at the Hague. A Young English lady, who dared to wear a felt bowler hat, such as the fair sex of England so often appear in, was positively taken off to the police station by the enlightened Dutch guardians of the peace, on the pretence that people thought she was a male student in woman's clothes.

Sir Charles James Napier once announced the capture of an East Indian Province in a single word, Peccavi—"I have Sinned."

WILSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware
STOVES

AND

TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

ROSSER AVENUE.

Money to Loan.

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL . . . \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works,
C. Sweney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Winnipeg.

A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man. and N. W. Railway Company.
A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.

W. Hepler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba.

Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICE—Hargrave block, 326, Main Street, Winnipeg.

H. R. MORTON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL,

BARRISTERS, &c.

Agents for BRANDON.

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap and Neat Fitting

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable
Winter
Overcoats

A SPECIALTY.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

IMPERIAL BANK

—OF—

CANADA.

Capital, \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$680,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,

ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.

Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.

Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for

Bank of Montreal.

Bank of British North America.

Bank of Toronto.

Dominion Bank.

Bank of Hamilton.

Quebec Bank.

Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager

Drunkness, or the Liqueur Habit, can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given it a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wretch.

Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their life without their knowledge, and today believe quit drinking of their own free will.

No harmful effects result from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

A NEW
BOOKSTORE.

I take pleasure in informing the Citizens of Brandon and residents of the vicinity, that I have opened a new Book and Stationery store in the

Post Office Building

Masonic Block, where I should be pleased to meet all in need of any goods in my line.

I will always keep on hand a full line of plain and fancy Stationery, miscellaneous and Church books, and light reading.

ALL SCHOOL REQUISITES,
LEGAL BLANKS AND
LEGAL STATIONERY,
Of every description; fancy goods in variety;

TOYS

for the children, etc., etc.; in fact everything kept in a well appointed business.

I have formed such business connections as will enable me to get anything in any lines not in stock on the shortest notice. Special rates will be given to School Trustees and Teachers, Municipalities and other corporations that require large quantities of anything in my line. Any paper, book, or magazine published, will be secured and sent to any address on the shortest possible notice.

C. CLIFFE.



FALLING IN LOVE.

How It Comes About in a Printing Office.
NOTE FROM EDITOR TO COMPOSITOR.

Ellis Yorke finds fault with proofs of her story. Says "you correct her manuscript incorrectly," that you have substituted the word "wonderous" for "wondrous" that there is no such word as "wonderous" that you made "over-ripe" a single word, when it is a compound one; that, in short, you do not understand your business or are demented.

NOTE FROM COMPOSITOR TO EDITOR.

Sir: Ellis Yorke is mistaken in more points than one. There is such a word as "wonderous." Let her look in Webster's Unabridged, page 1521, first volume, sixth line from the top, and she will find it. Also "over-ripe" is not a compound word. Evidently she does not know the signs by which compound words are distinguished, or she would not be so decided in her assertions. And with all due respect to her opinion, I am not demented, and I do understand my business. Furthermore, if mistakes are made, it is because Ellis Yorke's manuscript is illegible. Her "r's" and "s's" and "e's" are all alike, and her "f's" and "d's" stand for almost anything; and as for punctuation!

I assure you I'd rather set up all the rest of my paper than one of her shortest and longest.

NOTE FROM ELLIS YORKE TO COMPOSITOR.
Sir: The editor has shown me your impenetrable manuscript, and, though I cannot look upon it as a masterpiece, yet, in the light of a job, I regard it as a serious matter.

Because you happen to be right about those detestable words "wonderous" and "over-ripe," that is no reason why you should vary my manuscript.

You may not be aware of it, but I took it as a model for penmanship when I was at the Postoffice Institute last year, and have before—although I have been writing for the New York press for over six months—I have not its legibility called in question. And I won't stand it! I demand from my story, as the editor refuses to procure it for me. You shall no longer suffer at my "r's" and "s's" and "f's" and "d's."

NOTE FROM COMPOSITOR TO ELLIS YORKE.

Madam: I cannot return manuscript placed in my hands. I wish I could—how I wish I would return yours!

WHAT SHE DID AND SAID.

Then I resolved to hear the lion in his den, and to the printing office, ask for Hugh Bassett, and, with a few preliminary and some observations, request the return of "The Tragedy of Winona Dell."

I went. The devil requested me to be seated while he called my enemy. I prepared to meet him that old thing with a terrible frown, when, to my great astonishment, instead of a hateful old thing, a tall, handsome young fellow, with sunshiny curls, eyes like spring violets, and hair that suggested buttercups and dandelions, advanced toward me.

It was he—and I said, "I beg pardon for the rude things I have written to you—and I hope you'll forgive me—and I'm sorry I wrote so badly, and I don't know how to punctuate, and—"

"Good gracious! I didn't intend to say anything of the sort."

WHAT HE SAID.

I stepped from my case, and a pretty, pinkish face looked up at me with a frown that quickly melted away into a most bewitching smile.

"Ellis Yorke! I don't know why, but I knew her in a moment, and noted with a surprise how poorly she was dressed, and how cold of a winter's day."

"Over six months' work!"

"I beg your pardon," he said, in a sweet, low voice, raising a pair of the loveliest gray eyes to my face. And then she added, "I'm sorry I write so badly."

"Don't mention it," I stammered, "I didn't mean a word of it. I only wish I could set as your beautiful stories forever."

"And the 'r's' and 's's' and 'f's' and 'd's'?" said the saucy, pretty, poor little girl.

"Are perfection," I replied.

The proof I sent away that afternoon, a correction on "Darwin and His Peculiar Theories," was returned to me with the question, "What the house do you mean by placing 'the Yorke's' name as author of this article instead of Dr. Macabrethor Biano?"

THE END OF IT.

Married April 14th, by the Rev. A. B. Coles, Ellis Yorke to Hugh Bassett.

MARGARET ELLIOTT.

Too Fond of Dogs.

An old story is told of the French poet, Alfred de Musset. When a man is nominated for membership of the French Academy it is imperative necessary for him, if he really desires—and what Frenchman does not?—to take a seat among the "Fifty Immortals," to pay visits of ceremony to those who already occupy fauteuils. De Musset, having become a candidate for immortality, set out on his visits, and one day called on a distinguished academician. At the gate he was met by a horribly ugly dog, which fawned upon him and made sad work of his clean clothes. However, seeing that his wish for patron owned the dog, the poet made the best of the situation, and the dog followed him to the drawing room, where he made himself perfectly at home. When luncheon was announced, De Musset, to his great disgust, saw the odious creature follow the host to the dining room, put his paws up on the table, and quietly steal a leg of chicken.

"Ah!" said the poet to his host, "you are fond of dogs, I see."

"Fond of dogs?" roared the academician, "I hate the sight of them, and I endured your beast because it was yours!"

A burst of laughter followed this, for in reality the dog was a cur of low degree and belonged to nobody.

THE TORONTO STORE.
SELLING OUT.
LEAVING BRANDON.

A Great Slaughtering Sale now going on, and to continue until the Whole Stock is disposed of.
Over \$20,000 worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Blankets, Furs, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., will be offered the public at and far below cost. As we are engaging in business in Ontario, this Sale is SQUARE and NO HUMBU. Our Whole Stock must go on any price.

Heaps of Dry Goods

To select from: Large Stock of Plain and Braided Silks for Dresses and Mantles.
100 pieces Dress Goods, from 10 cents.
35 pieces Dress Cashmere, all colors and prices.
30 pieces Grey and Plaid Wool Fannels, below cost.
25 pieces Velvet, all shades and prices.
75 Ladies' Shawls and Jackets, at half price.
45 Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs, \$1.25.
18 dozen Ladies' Knit Wool Hoods, Clouds, Jerseys, etc., cheap.
A large assortment of Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Ties, Collars, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, etc.
240 All Wool Blankets, from \$1; Wool Yarns, 50 cents per lb.
15 pieces Wool, Hemp, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cocoa Matting, Door Mats, etc.
75 pieces Tweed and Corduroys, very low.
40 dozen Men's Wool Under and Top Shirts, 65 cents.
50 dozen Men's Socks and Mitts.
STOCKS OF CLOTHING away down, Tweed Suits, from \$6; Men's Fur Caps, from 50 cents.
800 pairs Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Mocassins, below cost.

CAR LOADS OF GROCERIES.

15 lbs. Extra Bright Sugar, for \$1. 11 lbs. Extra Granulated Sugar, for \$1. 8 Cans Fresh Sweet Corn or Peas, for \$1. 9 lbs. Dried Apples, for \$1. 3 lbs. Cans Fresh Tomatoes, 15 cents.

Come early and take advantage of this Great Sale. You may not have another such opportunity for years to come. TERMS CASH.

SUVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

Toronto Store, Cor. 7th St. & Rosser Ave.

N.B.—All accounts due us, if not paid in Ten Days, will be placed in Lawyer's hands for Collection.

HOLIDAY GREETING:

With Compliments of

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW,
BRANDON.

We desire with this to tender hearty thanks to you and our many customers throughout Manitoba and the Great North-West for your liberal support in the past. About two years ago we opened business here; and since then, our trade has rapidly increased, until to day we are glad to say it has far exceeded our highest expectations.

We have now TWO STORE HOUSES, and our store filled with goods from cellar to garret; and mostly bought by the car, load lots in the best markets at BOTTOM PRICES for CASH.

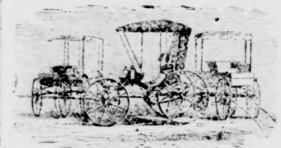
An attempt to enumerate would fill a book. Suffice it to say,—if you cannot get what you want of us it will be hard to find elsewhere,—(long credit excepted). Our annual stock-taking season commences on January 15, 1885. We must reduce our stock before that date. We shall, therefore, from this time forward offer our entire stock at prices seldom equaled and NEVER SURPASSED.

WE SAY TO MERCHANTS, we will supply you at bottom wholesale prices. Hotels Boarding houses—on one will beat our prices.

WE SAY TO FARMERS, MECHANICS and THE PUBLIC, come and see. Comparison Solicited. Competition defied. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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JAMES S. GIBSON,

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BEST HORSE SHOERS IN
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Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

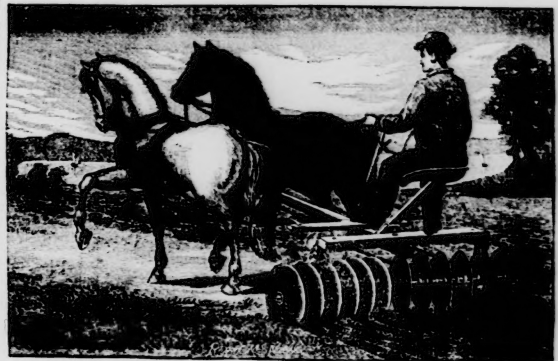
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Bile Beans
Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

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Corbin Disk Harrow
—AND—
Seeder Attachment.



(Patented in U. S. and Canada.)

This Harrow has Sharp Steel Disks.
Lever to regulate Depth of Cut and
Seeder Attachment.

"THE BEST DISK HARROW IN THE WORLD"
it saves "back setting" it saves seed it saves horse flesh and
increases the crop.

A FACT—A man can ride this machine and do
more work, and do it thoroughly, with less tax on his team,
than with any tooth harrow or cultivator in the market. We
have thousands of endorsements and testimonials.

High winter freights will prevent the sale of only a limited
number this season. Farmers should secure one at once.

Also the Corbin Wrought Rim Roller filled with smooth
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Much more durable and lasting than Wooden Rollers—
Exposed to the weather.

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Published Monthly at Washington, D. C.

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Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, Fancy Work for the Ladies, Prize Puzzles for the
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HEALTH AND HOME, Washington, D. C.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now completed such arrangements with the publishers of *Health and Home*, a first-class family paper, as will enable us to give it free next year, to those subscribers of the *Mail* who pay up all arrears and remit \$2.00 for the year just entered upon. With this issue we send out statements to all in arrears to any extent, and shall look for a prompt response. Those who prefer the *Toronto Mail* or the *Toronto News to Health and Home*, can have either clubbed with our paper at \$2.50; in short we will give any other publication desired with the *Mail*, at a considerable reduction off the face value of both. We are fully aware that times are hard and money difficult to get, and this is our chief reason for making a reduction in the regular price of our paper. It should also remind our readers that a newspaper cannot be run on the wind. We have a weekly outlay of very nearly \$100 in wages, rent, fuel and printing materials that must be met by prompt payments, which prevent us giving the credit for subscriptions many seem inclined to take. We must insist on a prompt settlement of all arrears, and we make this offer as an extra incentive.

C. CLIFFE,
Ed. & Prop.

MR. NORQUAY'S CONSIDERATION.

For some time past, we have been exposing the consistency (?) of the Premier of Manitoba, and we are fully assured, to the entire gratification of most of our Conservative readers; but lest there should be some who still have doubts as to the accuracy of our statements, we now produce the proof from the lips of the hon. gentleman himself. On Monday evening of last week, he delivered a speech in Winnipeg, in support of the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, and we copy hereunder an extract from it, taken from *Tuesday's Times*. And under we quote another extract from another speech delivered two days later, when cornered at a meeting called by Mr. Luxton.

He (Mr. Norquay) denounced the railway policy which was proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, under which the railway would have been carried away north of Winnipeg, across the narrows of Lake Manitoba to Edmonton, leaving the best portions of the Northwest, including Manitoba, without any railway whatever. It has been said that the C. P. R. was not run through the best portion of the Northwest and would never pay expenses, but where would the local traffic have come from had it passed, as the Reformers intended, across the muskies of Lake Winnipeg and Manitoba? (Cheers) He had been in public life since Manitoba was confederated and he had experienced the effects of both regimes and he said but that for the Conservative party the Northwest would never have prospered as it has. When the Reform Government ruled at Ottawa who were the public men who came to Manitoba to learn our wants? Reformers? No, but members of the Conservative Opposition, (cheers) and it was fortunate that they did and were thus able to formulate a policy which was in the best interests of Manitoba. (Cheers.)

Mr. Norquay continued to speak at some length on what the Conservative party had done for Manitoba, and said that the terms he had obtained were such as would be satisfactory to the Legislature, and would place this province in a better position than any other province. The present agreement was also in reference to the past and the future was open to further negotiations. (Cheers) The Dominion Government was determined to develop Manitoba and the Northwest and was now considering the question of converting the free land grants to various projected railways into cash subsidies in order to have them completed. (Cheers.)

In regard to his (Mr. Norquay's) having being a supporter of the late Mackenzie Government, he said that the extent of that support was that he supported Mr. Luxton some years ago, against Judge Ryan, of Portage la Prairie.

Judge Ryan, of Portage la Prairie, was the first nominee of the Conservative party for Marquette, and one

of the ablest and most faithful representatives this province ever returned. He opposed the Grit railway policy with an ability and persistence that eventually led to the changing of the route of the C. P. R. from the north to the south of Lake Manitoba, as his speeches in *Hansard* fully attest, and throw his whole strength into the forces of the Conservative party. Of Mr. Luxton, the Grit nominee, we need say but little. It is true he raised some objections to the Railway policy of the Grit party, but as he was before, and has been since, an abject disciple of Gritism as his paper, the *Free Press*, fully shows, further proof of his party alliance is unnecessary.

This is the same John Norquay that now seeks to be the leader of Conservative sentiment in this country, and desires to be styled the parent of Conservative principles in the province. This is the same Mr. Norquay, we may add, who a year ago adopted what was substantially the platform of the Farmers' Union, which insisted on the extension of Manitoba's boundaries Northward to the Hudson Bay, which Manitoba had no right to ask; for a revision of the tariff to give this province discriminating rates, which every school boy knows is out of the question; and such other planks of that rickety structure as he thought would popularize himself with a band of irresponsibles, that he thought was for a time going to control public sentiment. Yes; this is the Mr. Norquay, that desires the Conservative party to yield him their adoration, as a people of old did to the golden calf.

We do not for a moment say the Conservative Government has done every thing that could have been done for this country, but it did everything for the best, and developed a growth and prosperity that could never have resulted from the policy of the opposite party. The people as a rule are fully satisfied of this, and it furnishes the assurance that had the Local Government been led by a Conservative of conviction and a decision of character at all in proportion to Mr. Norquay's opportunities, the Liberal Conservatives of the country would present a different front to-day.

The tracks of Mr. Norquay have ever been in the direction of the exigencies of the moment, leading many of the weaker electors to hesitate now, to doubt again and finally to stumble into irrecoverable despair.

If it is a fact, Mr. Norquay, when he championed Mr. Luxton in support of the Grit Government, in 1878, was not fully aware of the gravity of his position, then he is deficient in that ability which most people give him credit for possessing, and certainly unfit to lead a party, much less a government, in a young and promising country like this. If, on the other hand, it is, as we are led to believe it is, that he was aware of the damning consequences that should have befallen this country, by the continuation of the Grit party in power, then he is criminally responsible to the people of this country, for his actions in the past—for endeavoring to work their injury and the ruin of the country, so long as it retained himself in the front. In any case, he is fully amenable to the condemnation of a justly incensed people, and to a fate he will certainly meet with, the moment the electors can fairly express themselves in a properly organized contest, and that day cannot come a moment too soon for the country's good.

What will result from the present railway lock at Ottawa, it is at present very difficult to say. The C. P. R. on account of the decline in immigration, and consequent lack of demand for farms, desires the government to take back the land grant, and give them money instead, to enable them to complete the line, and this the government declines to do.

This of course, will afford the opposition an opportunity to consider themselves of some importance in the House. Now suppose the government was beaten on this question, which some consider a possibility, it would afford the Grits but a very cold comfort indeed, as they could not advance a way out of the difficulty that would hold water for twenty-four hours. On their general policy the government has a clear majority of 60, and the Grits cannot develop any policy that can materially effect it. The situation, however, shows in unmistakable light, the fallacy of the Grits, advanced as a favorite hobby, some two years ago. At that time when there was a boom in land, the government suffered all manner of denunciation for not giving more money and less valuable land, as payment to the Syndicate, and now the faithful are revealing in a complete change of base—they want them to have more land and less money. In the history of the country the Grit party have never been a success—they are always dwelling in dreams that live during the summer's sun, but wilt under the slightest frost of winter. They are an ephemeral race, with houses made for an ornament rather than use, beautiful for children to play with.

It appears to us the citizens of Brandon should make an effort to secure the construction of a railway into our southwestern municipalities, if it was only because of the coal question alone. We are informed that at the present time, coal is being sold by parties who do mining for their neighbors, in want of fuel, in Souris coal fields, at about \$2.00 per ton at the mines, and with a branch railway this coal could readily be delivered in Brandon at \$3.50 per ton, and a calculation will prove this to be a matter of very great moment to our citizens. There are at present about 1,000 fires in the city, and those would burn if fed with coal exclusively an average of at least 7 tons in a winter, or 7,000 tons altogether. The difference between the probable price of the Souris coal and that of the Medicine Hat article, would then be say \$3 a ton, or a total saving of \$21,000 a year, or the interest on a bond of nearly \$400,000. This is the way people should look at such questions, and it is the consideration that should urge them on to activity in such matters.

From the minutes of the Western Judicial Board in other columns, it will be seen this body have fully determined to conform to the wishes of the ratepayers, in the reduction of expenses as far as possible. It is gratifying to know the members of the old Board on the new, were foremost in the movement, namely, Messrs. Foster and Helliwell. To get matters into the shape they ought to be, however, the Legislature has yet to do some important work—it has to prune off the Health Inspectors, Assessment Commissioners, and other barnacles that are as useful as a ladder to the moon. There is a prevailing opinion, however, that the Legislature will sweep the Boards out of existence next session, and supply their place with commissioners appointed by the government, and it so, this will be the greatest mistake of all. The people want the election of all officers who handle their money, and will be satisfied with nothing less. As we have before said, now that the Boards are in existence, if the municipalities were enlarged and their Reeves to constitute the Boards and have the entire management of the business, lopping off every useless official, and reducing government to a minimum, it would be a decided step in advance. The ratepayers cannot allow the government to have the appointment of all officials, the fixing of their salaries, and the disposal of the taxes, and will not submit to legislation in that direction, in this age of the world.

F. Woodworth is down from Medicine Hat.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases or ailments peculiar to Women?"

Ask the same physicians: "What is the most reliable and sure cure for all liver diseases of dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you: "Hepatic or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable, and compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ailment can possibly escape or resist its power, and yet it is:

1. Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying?" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy? Men agone of morbid nervousness, wakefulness and other diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape by excruciating pains of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula, Erysipelas?

Said rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion and almost all diseases, fruit of the earth. Nature is heretofore.

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

AN EXCELLENT REPORT.

Hon. Jos. G. Goodridge, of Brookland, N.Y. writes: "I cannot express myself in sufficient, praiseworthy terms of Burdock Blood Bitters which I have used for the past two years with great benefit."

VARDEN.

Petitions for the submission of the Scott Act in the county of Dinnis are being circulated and largely signed. Grain has been coming in rather freely for the last few days. Wheat seventeen hundred bushels of wheat were marketed here on Thursday. Over one thousand bushels were purchased by Ogilvie. The prices paid ranged from 40 to 73 cts. per bushel.

A number of our citizens have formed themselves into a Fire Brigade and have elected the following officers:—Chief, R. Bellamy; Ass. C., D. McDonald; Sec., W. M. Pines; Tre., J. F. Frame.

USEFUL TO KNOW.

Everyone would know that Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; taken externally will stop any pain; taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and more inflammatory complaints.

DEFEAT?

There is no such thing as "defeat" in God's cause. He who sees the end from the beginning waits with Divine patience till all evil shall be overthrown. Shall not we, human workers, look out a little further into the future and wait with a perfect trust, while we work undismayed and with persistent cheerfulness. No labor for the right is in vain, it cannot be.

There were many seeming failures in stretching the Atlantic cable, and there were many to ridicule each attempt. In the end, however, those who ridiculed it were glad to reap the benefit of a completed "impossibility."

The cable, which we as temperance workers are stretching, breaks here and there, but we do not stop working. We shall work on, pray on, trust on, till this grand Prohibition Cable shall bring the human brotherhood closer to each other and to God.

DANGER IN THE AIR.

In the chilling winds, the damp atmosphere and sudden checked preparation, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Federal Balm cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaint tending towards consumption.

LANDS-DOWNE.
CANADA.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern, greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEO. W. BURRIDGE, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.
WHEREAS it is, in and by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of Our Queen, chapter twenty-six, known as "The Manitoba Land Claims Act, 1884," amongst other things in effect enacted, that in or after that all persons having or intending to prefer any claim referred to in the said Act may be fully apprised of the provisions of the said Act, the Governor in Council may cause a proclamation of the said Act to be made.

AND WHEREAS an Order of Our Governor General in Council was passed on the twentieth day of January in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, ordering and directing that a proclamation do issue according to the tenor of the said Act, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

WHEREAS by the Act passed in the forty-third year of the reign of our present Majesty, chapter seven, and entitled "An Act for the final settlement of claims to lands in Manitoba by occupation, under the Act thirty-third Victoria, chapter three," it was provided that from and after the first day of May in the year of Our Lord, one

thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, all and every the rights and claims given by the third and fourth sub-sections of the thirty-third section of the Act thirty-third Victoria, chapter three, or by any Act amending or referring to the same, should, in so far as respects rights to grants from the Crown, with respect to which application had not been made to the Department of the Interior before that day, cease and determine; and also that such claims made before that day but which had before the expiration of six months after that day been established to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, should be barred as fully and effectually as if such claims had not been made, saving claims made before that day and which before the expiration of six months after that day had been referred to the Commissioner or Commissioners under act thirty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-three; and it is expedient to extend the time for making such claims: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, enacts as follows:—

1. The Act first mentioned in the preamble of this Act shall be read and construed as if the first day of May in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six had been enacted instead of the first day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, as the date from and after which such rights should cease, and as the limit of time for making claims to such grants.

2. And that all persons having or intending to prefer any such claims aforesaid, may be fully apprised of the provisions of this Act, the Governor in Council may cause a Proclamation of this Act to be made.

3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Manitoba Land Claims Act, 1885."

4. All which our loving subjects and all others these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and observe themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESSETH, Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Counsellor the Most Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Governor General and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in the CITY OF OTTAWA, this SEVENTH day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the forty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

LANDS-DOWNE.
CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, &c., &c., &c.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'elles pourront concerner, Salut.

PROCLAMATION.
GEO. W. BURRIDGE, le Député du Ministre de la Justice, Canada.

ÉTANT donné que par une loi du Parlement du Canada, promulguée dans la quarante-septième année de Notre Reine, chapitre vingt-six, connue sous le nom de "Loi des revendications de terres dans le Manitoba, 1884," il est, entre autres choses, statué, qu'après le premier jour de mai, tout droit de revendication de terres dans le Manitoba, sous le nom de revendication de terres, qui n'aurait pas été établi avant ce jour, cessera et déterminera; et il est expédient d'étendre le délai pour la présentation de telles revendications: Par conséquent, Sa Majesté, par et avec le conseil et le consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète ce qui suit:

1. La loi première mentionnée dans le préambule de la présente loi sera lue et interprétée comme si le premier jour de mai de l'année de Notre Seigneur, un mille huit cent quatre-vingt-six, avait été en vigueur à la place du premier jour de mai de l'année de Notre Seigneur, un mille huit cent quatre-vingt-deux, comme la date à partir de laquelle de tels droits de revendication de terres devraient cesser, et comme la limite de temps pour la présentation de telles revendications.

2. Et que toutes les personnes ayant ou intending de présenter de telles revendications aforesdites, puissent être pleinement informées des dispositions de la présente loi, le Gouverneur en Conseil pourra faire publier une proclamation de la présente loi.

3. Cette loi pourra être citée pour tous les usages comme "la Loi des revendications de terres dans le Manitoba, 1885."

4. Tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'elles pourront concerner, sont requis de prendre notice et d'observer eux-mêmes conformément.

EN TÉMOIGNAGE DE QUOI, Nous avons fait publier ces Nos Lettres Patentes, et le Grand Sceau du Canada a été apposé sur ces Lettres.

NOTRE TRUSTÉ ET ENTIEREMENT BIEN-AMÉ le plus Honorable Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Gouverneur Général et Vice-Amiral de la même.

À Notre Gouvernement House, dans la VILLE D'OTTAWA, ce DIX-SEPTIÈME jour de Janvier, dans l'année de Notre Seigneur, un mille huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, dans la quarante-huitième année de Notre Règne.

Par Commande,
J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secrétaire d'État.

LANDS-DOWNE.
CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern, greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.
GEO. W. BURRIDGE, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS it is, in and by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of Our Queen, chapter twenty-six, known as "The Manitoba Land Claims Act, 1884," amongst other things in effect enacted, that in or after that all persons having or intending to prefer any claim referred to in the said Act may be fully apprised of the provisions of the said Act, the Governor in Council may cause a proclamation of the said Act to be made.

AND WHEREAS an Order of Our Governor General in Council was passed on the twentieth day of January in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, ordering and directing that a proclamation do issue according to the tenor of the said Act, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

WHEREAS by the Act passed in the forty-third year of the reign of our present Majesty, chapter seven, and entitled "An Act for the final settlement of claims to lands in Manitoba by occupation, under the Act thirty-third Victoria, chapter three," it was provided that from and after the first day of May in the year of Our Lord, one

thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, all and every the rights and claims given by the third and fourth sub-sections of the thirty-third section of the Act thirty-third Victoria, chapter three, or by any Act amending or referring to the same, should, in so far as respects rights to grants from the Crown, with respect to which application had not been made to the Department of the Interior before that day, cease and determine; and also that such claims made before that day but which had before the expiration of six months after that day been established to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, should be barred as fully and effectually as if such claims had not been made, saving claims made before that day and which before the expiration of six months after that day had been referred to the Commissioner or Commissioners under act thirty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-three; and it is expedient to extend the time for making such claims: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, enacts as follows:—

1. The Act first mentioned in the preamble of this Act shall be read and construed as if the first day of May in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six had been enacted instead of the first day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, as the date from and after which such rights should cease, and as the limit of time for making claims to such grants.

2. And that all persons having or intending to prefer any such claims aforesaid, may be fully apprised of the provisions of this Act, the Governor in Council may cause a Proclamation of this Act to be made.

3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Manitoba Land Claims Act, 1885."

4. All which our loving subjects and all others these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and observe themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESSETH, Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Counsellor the Most Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Governor General and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in the CITY OF OTTAWA, this SEVENTH day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the forty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

We understand the Farmers' Union of Whitehead Municipality is raising a boom to help a political friend. It appears they are circulating a petition instructing the Council to employ Mr. Joseph Martin, of Portage la Prairie to fence the C. P. R. to fence the track through the municipality. That the fencing is necessary no one will deny, but we very much question the power of the agencies to be engaged to effect the end. If however, the alleged purpose is an honest one, why is not the council not instructed to employ its own solicitor Messrs. Daly & Caldwell, to take the proceedings, or if an exception is taken to that firm, why is not some other of the many reputable law firms of this city, any of whom is the equal of Mr. Martin in ability not engaged for the purpose? The movement has a cat's paw hidden under the fur somewhere. The prevailing opinion is that Mr. Martin has not yet been paid by the Union for valuable services he rendered a year ago, and the desire is to make Whitehead ante up. We recommend that the Councillors of that municipality look into the matter carefully, as to the merits of the object, and the means of carrying it out, before the ratepayers are put to any expense.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., has sold their celebrated Electro-Voltic Belt to men, young or old, afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

PROVINCIAL.

The Campion Brothers, a few miles south of Virden, settled on their farm in 1882, and the past summer harvested 4,000 bushels of wheat and 2,500 of oats. Their wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre, and brought 60 cents a bushel. They did this on a very limited capital.

An Agricultural Society has been formed at Montreal Colony, N. W. T. Longfellow, the American poet, was born on the 27th of Feb. 1807.

Agricultural Society No. 1, Mount-ain, have decided to hold a spring fair at Pilot Mound on the 2nd of April.

A telegraph office has been opened at the insane asylum, Lower Fort Garry, for the convenience of the officials.



NOTICE

To Millers and others within the North West Territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undersigned Indian Agent for Manitoba and the North West Territories, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of April, 1885.

Agents: H. Martineau, Manitoba House; L. W. Herchmer, Battle; A. McDonald, Indian Head; J. A. Macneil, Carlton; J. M. Rae, Battleford; T. T. Quinn, Fort Pitt; W. Anderson, Edmonton; M. Ross, Blackfoot Crossing; W. Dickinson, Fort Macleod.

Terms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quantity, quality and points of delivery of flour required may be had on application to any of the above named Agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents of the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenders. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to fulfill his contract. If the tenderer declines to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of the flour he is prepared to deliver under contract of his contract will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. Tenderers will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point. Tenderers residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina. Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract. In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery. The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

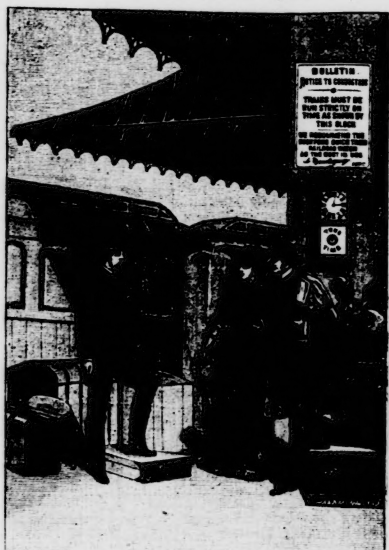
L. VANKOUGHNET, Dy. Capt. General of Indian Affairs, Dept. of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

P. E. DURST, THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Com-passes, Telephones.

ROCKFORD WATH,



Sole Agent for the Celebrated

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Agent for W. MILLICHAFF'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed. ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS,

JUST OUT.

MAP OF BRANDON COUNTY

Showing the Topography of the County, Schools, Post Offices, Bridges, and other improvements to date. Size 32x42.

Handsomely mounted and varnished with rollers top and bottom..... \$4.50 Sheet copies mailed to any address..... 2.00

MAP OF MANITOBA,

Showing Judicial Districts, Counties, Etc. Mounted same as County Map..... \$3.00 Sheet copies mailed to any address..... 1.00

MAP OF CITY OF BRANDON,

Showing position of buildings, graded streets, sidewalks tanks and all public and private improvements.

Corrected and revised to January 1st, 1885, mounted same as County Map..... \$1.50 In sheet mailed to any address..... 50

Government, Railway, C. P. R., and School Maps always on hand.

These Maps are on view at the

POST OFFICE BOOKSTORE.

Or may be had by addressing,

J. H. BROWNLEE, Provincial Land Surveyor, Brandon.

ALLAN DOMINION LINE, LINE,

Steamships.

SPRING and SUMMER Rates, 1885.



SPRING and SUMMER Rates, 1885.

IMPORTANT

Information to persons who wish to bring out their Friends from England, Ireland, France, Germany, Norway and Sweden.

Sailings and rates will be mailed to any one on application.

JOHN C. TODD & SON.,

Allan Line and Dominion Line Agents.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

"THE ÆTNA," EXTRA.

\$725,000.

The ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has recently made a deposit with the Finance Minister at Ottawa of \$200,000 More, bringing its total Government Deposit in Canada up to the above magnificent sum, all in first-class Government Bonds. This is about four times the deposit of any other Company.

BUSINESS OF 1883.

The following figures are taken from the Government Blue Books, and show the handsome growth regular Life Insurance is making in Canada.

COMPANY.	1883 New Insurance.	Premiums of 1883.	Increase over 1881.	Working Expenses per \$100.	Deposit at Ottawa.
Ætna Life, Hartford.....	\$2,258,875	\$575,994	\$172,397	\$10.34	\$725,000
Canada Life.....	3,609,220	799,824	131,713	13.27	54,000
Confederation.....	2,280,692	309,377	94,639	21.83	75,467
Equitable, N. Y.....	1,945,000	302,404	82,039	14.85	165,000
Life Association, Hamilton.....	433,016	47,622	16,315	44.41	95,540
London & Lancashire.....	1,056,144	116,431	37,731	23.50	109,822
North American.....	1,747,088	90,341	56,588	33.77	50,000
Ontario Mutual.....	1,907,500	180,593	20,070	25.24	91,780
Standard, of Edinburgh.....	950,031	259,296	64,572	13.98	153,900
Sun, of Montreal.....	1,505,432	174,035	25,471	28.30	50,400
Travelers, Hartford.....	555,110	117,880	22,975	16.26	140,500
Union Mutual, Portland.....	709,250	113,419	18,645	25.20	170,000

NEW INSURANCE.—The total obtained by 23 Companies was \$21,593,833—an increase over 1881 of \$3,975,522. This shows an average increase of \$172,860 whilst the ÆTNA LIFE'S increase was \$437,573, or nearly three times the average.

PREMIUMS PAID.—The total to 36 Companies in Canada in 1883 was \$3,759,702—an increase in two years of \$665,013. The ÆTNA LIFE'S increase of \$172,397 was nearly one third of the total increase, and over \$40,000 greater than that of any other Co.

WORKING EXPENSES.—Economy is a most important matter in a Life Insurance Company, and the difference between Companies in this respect is very great. The 4th column in the above table is from official sources, and may be relied upon as approximately correct. The Company that consumes the smallest amount in working expenses, out of each \$100 it receives, is the one that will, other things being equal, give the best results to its policy holders. Choose an economical company if you desire a satisfactory return for your money.

In selecting a Company in which to maintain a Policy, the advice of the British Board of Trade should ever be remembered: "The public cannot be misled if they select an office which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost."

The extraordinary increase in the ÆTNA'S business throughout the Dominion is an evidence that it meets a public want, viz.: Life Insurance of the most select character, furnished by means of annual cash dividends at NET COST PRICE. Every policy now being issued, after three years, is NON-FORFEITABLE by its terms, and INDISPUTABLE AFTER DEATH. And every policy issued in Canada since March, 1875, is thoroughly secured by the deposit at Ottawa, which is not a mere license fee of \$50,000 (as in the case of some companies), but the full GOVERNMENT RESERVE, increasing from year to year, as each additional premium is paid in. Nothing like being sure.

For rates and other information, apply to the undersigned.

Wm. H. ORR, Manager, TORONTO.

H. R. SHARP, Gen. Trav. Agent, Box 936, Winnipeg.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER, Medical Examiner, Brandon, Man.

A SURPRISE TO BRANDON!

Fall & Winter Goods,

are cheaper than anything ever offered!

New Dress Goods,

In French Cashmeres, Costume Meltons, Costume Tweeds wool Plaids, Velours Broche, Union Serges, Brocades, Combination Plaids.

Grey, Colored and Fancy Flannels, extra value.

Also a full line of Ladies' Mantles and Ulsters, which you should see before purchasing.

FURS.

Ladies' beautiful Astrachan Jackets, all at very low prices. Ladies' Buffalo Coats and Fur ets, in Seal, Persian and Grey Lamb, Mink, Silver Cooney, Otter, English Seal, &c.

Men's and Boys' Fur Coats, Caps, Gauntlets, and Leather Mitts and Gloves.

A large well-assorted Stock of Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, &c.

Which I am determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

H. CROSSLEY, 9th Street.

The Peacock and the Oyster.

One day an Oyster set out to cross neck of land to see him. He had seen around it, and as he journeyed along to dusty highway, coast at a distance, he suddenly heard a harsh, hoarse cry for him to halt. As he halted, he saw a shade of a peacock, a Peacock, advance with hoarse, hoarse cry, a hoarse cry.

"How, now, sirrah? Where are you going, and what is your errand?"

"I'm simply crossing from water to water, and tired, and I am. I have been here three good hours and my half a mile."

"Three hours? Why I could step over the distance in three minutes. A me, but you don't amount to much at all."

"No; a child can swallow me at a gulp."

"And you aren't the least bit fat?"

"But true. My shell is so small, full of riches."

"And you can't sing?"

"Not a note."

"Nor fly?"

"Not a fly."

"Well, well, I really pity you. First then, if you want to see something really, just come on me."

The bird strutted up and down, heaved up and tail spread out, and the Oyster was compelled to say that it was a sight to do one's eyes good.

"While you creep I walk, strut and fly."

"Yes."

"While you whisper I sing."

"Yes."

"While you tumble around in the mud and I sail I sail at all the corners of the rainbow on the wing."

"I must admit it," sighed the Oyster. "At least, while a peacock sheds his tail, it takes a whole apple tree to give him shade. You see?"

And the Oyster saw. An Eagle had been looking for a breakfast. The humble Oyster, hidden away under the weed, escaped his peering glances, but the gorgeous Peacock was instantly seen and spotted. There was a whirr, a scream, and the Eagle had descended with the vain-glorious bird fast in his claws.

"Come to think it all over," said the Oyster, as he squinted his harbor eye aloft, "it is about as well to be an oyster under a pig-wood as a peacock in the claws of an eagle. I guess I'll move on."

Those who were born to strut should not exult over those who were born to creep.—*Free Press.*

Blameter of Cyclones.

Cyclones extend over a circle from 100 to 500 miles in diameter, and sometimes 1,000 miles. In the West Indies they are sometimes as small as 100 miles in diameter, but on reaching the Atlantic they dilate to 600 or 1,000 miles. Sometimes, on the contrary, they contract in their progress; and, while contracting, they augment fearfully in violence. The violence of the wind increases from the margin to the center, where the atmosphere is frequently quite calm.

A party of geologists were shooting in the neighborhood of Blackwood, near Golligroes, when a valuable dog was bitten by a viper. The poor animal almost immediately showed symptoms of the venomous bite of the viper, in fainting, sickness and occasional vomit.

On the following day the keeper visited the same spot, and discovered the reptile basking on a heap of stones, a number of young vipers around her. When he approached her he could plainly see the mother opening her mouth, and the young vipers crawling in. When killed, eleven young ones made their appearance, alive and active, and of the same color as a mackerel.

The length of the viper was two feet six inches, and the young vipers six inches each.—*London Times.*

To Stain Wood.

Apple, pear, and walnut wood, if fine-grained, may be stained black by the following process. Boil in a glass jar or enameled iron vessel with water, a couple of ground gall-nuts, one of log wood chips, and half an ounce each of green-vitriol and crystals of vermillion.

After much argument, and brush the wood over with this repeatedly. Dry and brush over with strong cold solution of acetate of iron, and dry. Repeat this several times, and finally dry in an oven at a moderate temperature, and oil or varnish.

A WISE CONCLUSION.

If you have vainly tried many remedies for rheumatism, it will be a wise conclusion to try Hager's Yellow Oil. It cures all painful diseases when other remedies fail.

General Grant is ill.

The British forces, led by Col. Bullard, have found it necessary to retreat from Gubat before the Mahdi, and thus abandon for the present operations along the Nile. This will probably lead to the recall of Wolseley.

Mr. Alexandre Dumas has presented to the Comedie Francaise the only known example of the handwriting of Moliere. It is an act of one of his plays, with his signature appended at the bottom of the last page. It will be framed, with his signature exposed to view, and placed in the green room of the theatre.

Dangers of Childhood.

Childhood is the period during which the foundations of the physical structure are laid. It ends, at the age of about 15, with the completion of the permanent teeth. It is characterized by almost absolute dependence on the parents, and therefore the responsibility rests upon them whether the foundations of the superstructure shall be good or bad; and, indeed, whether there shall be any superstructure.

The fact that one-half of all who are born die within this period, while multitudes of adults find, when it is too late, fatal defects in the very ground-work of their constitutions, is a fearful witness against the competency of most parents for the care of children. What farmer would employ a hand that let one-half of all his calves, colts and lambs die?

In the matter of food, if milk fails the mother, how few mothers know what to give the child! How few know that many of the compounds sold as "infants' food" contain almost no food whatever! and that cow's milk, harmful when taken alone, is generally safe with a certain proportion of lime-water!

How few mothers know that a good wet nurse would save almost any babe nursed by hand, and that is nearly as certain to die of cholera infantum! How many know that too-protracted nursing will result in "rickets"? That over-feeding all through childhood is a prolific source of disease? and that, in case of most bowel complaints, a spare diet for a few days is better than all medicine?

In our climate, where the mercury ranges through 140 deg., and often varies between the extremes suddenly and violently, how little do mothers realize the importance of aiding nature, with clothing and food, so that the internal temperature is held steadily at 98 deg.

Do you know that a change of half a dozen degrees of the internal temperature, either way, is almost sure death?

The great mortality of children in summer is due mainly to heat. An abundance of woollen clothing alone can guard against the effects of the violent changes in the climate of autumn, and winter, and spring.

How few are aware that the infectious diseases which so ravage childhood are caused by careless exposure to the contagion, or, if aware, are accordingly—*Young's Companion.*

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MACKEY AND HIS CABIN

How the Bonanza King Roughed It Before Fortune Smiled.

Rough Times and Scarcity of Grub—The Ophir Wood-Pile—Pat and the Placerville—Flapjacks.

(Virginia City Enterprise.)

In the first months of 1890, times were tough on the Comstock. The winter of 1889-90 was terribly severe, as all old settlers will remember. Supplies could not be brought over the mountains from California, and before spring many on the Comstock went hungry to bed about three nights in the week. That winter a jolly crowd made their headquarters in a cabin that stood on the hillside above the Ophir office, near the California shaft. The cabin was a sort of cave. In entering it one went down two steps. The roof was composed of a layer of brush, a stratum of dirt, and over this a canvas cover to hold it all in place. The cabin contained four bunks, two on the south and two on the north side. John Mackey had the lower bunk on the north side and Alexander Kennedy slept in the upper one. Pat S. Corbett—at present United States Marshal Corbett—and Jack O'Brien occupied the south bunks.

At that time Mackey, Kennedy and others were running the Union tunnel, and were working every day. As time went on, grub and grub sources, the number of lodgers in the cabin increased. Jack McCaffery was taken in on the understanding that he was to furnish wood for the household, and Johnnie Walker in consideration of his doing all the cooking. The new comers brought their blankets and slept on the floor. Virginia City was then a town of shanties and canvas tents, and it was good to find shelter anywhere. Lumber being \$300 per 1,000 feet, prices were not to be expected.

As the winter wore away provisions of all kinds became scarce, and famine prices ruled for a time early in the spring. For a few days a square meal "down town" cost \$2. Those of the boys in the cabin who started in with a little money had either got to the end of their string in keeping up their part of the expenses or had gambled off their coin.

Jack McCaffery, who was to furnish wood, began to make night raids on the wood-piles of the neighbors in order to keep up his part of the cabin supplies, and the weather being cold, he was sometimes prowling about half the night, though the Ophir wood-pile was his chief dependence. One stormy night Jack was so long that his cabin-mates grew uneasy about him. Johnny Walker, the cook, said Jack had whispered in his ear as he left that he was going to the Ophir wood-pile. A search party was sent out, and to their inquiring whispers they they got a faint reply. Following up the smell, they presently came upon poor Jack. Flashed by the driving snow, he and a big stick from the Ophir had tumbled together into a prospect shaft. With the stick of wood on end and standing on top of it, Jack's extended hand still failed to reach the top of the shaft by about two feet. He was hauled out, bruised and nearly frozen. Next morning there was no word with which to cook breakfast, but there was not much to cook, a pound or two from the bunks furnished sufficient fuel.

Finally, hunger got into the cabin, and not a man except Mackey had a cent of money. An attempt to starve the more shiftless into "hustling for grub" had proved a failure; they could do nothing, and, lying back on their blankets, gave up, like some of those of whom we read among the explorers in Arctic regions. The cook had an easy time of it, and, as Sanchez Panza says, the bellies of all began to think their throats were cut. By this time some provisions were beginning to be packed in, but prices were fearfully high. Mackey had just \$40 left—it was all the money he had in the world. "Here, Pat," said he to Corbett, handing him a 20 and 10 in gold, "go out and see if you can find a sack of flour."

A man had packed in from Placerville that day, and Pat found him near where the Bank of California now stands. It was all plaza then—all open country and sagebrush along the present line of C street. The packer had just one fifty-pound sack of flour left. The price was \$5. Pat handed the Placerville man the gold, got back \$4 in silver, and shouldering his four climbed the hill to the canon. Mackey took the \$4 and giving it to the cook, sent him in search of bacon, tea and sugar. When the flapjacks began to brown, and the savor of the bacon pervaded the cabin, the spirits of both the regular inmates and transient boarders went up to the fair weather notch, and it seemed that there was nothing more in the world to be desired.

Beer by the Gallon.

The Journal of Applied Science gives some detailed information as to the production of beer, the number of breweries, and the consumption of beer per head of the population in the different countries of Europe:

Quantity of Beer Consumed per Head of Population in Different Countries of Europe.

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Quantity of Beer Consumed per Head of Population in Different Countries of Europe.

NOTICE!

A public meeting will be held in BOLAND'S HALL.

RAPID CITY,

On Saturday, March 7th, 1885, 2 p.m.

To take into consideration the establishing in this district of a

Cheese Factory.

All owners of dairy cows are cordially invited to attend to co-operate and express their views. By order of the Minnesota No. 1. Agricultural Society.

C. J. WHELLAMS, President, Rapid City, Feb. 18th, 1885.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 27th of February, 1885, for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for 1 year, once per week, each way between LECLARE and WELWYN, from April 1st, next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle. The Mails to leave Ottawa every Friday, at 7 p.m., arrive at WELWYN at 3.30 a.m., and return arrival of Mails from WELWYN, on Monday, at 12.15 p.m., or if more suitable for persons tendering, leave WELWYN on Friday at 10.15 a.m., after arrival of Mail from WELWYN, arrive at Ottawa at 12.15 p.m., leave Ottawa same day at 3.30 p.m., arrive at WELWYN at 7.45 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa and WELWYN, or at the office of the Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, January 20th, 1885.

W. W. McLEOD, P.O. Inspector.

Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.

Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Bellefleur, Berlin, Brampton, Bathurst, Galt, Gananogue, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine, Kingston, London, Montreal, Napanee.

Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Prescott, Quebec, Renfrew, Stratford, St. John, Que., St. Thomas, Toronto, Sherbrooke, Que., Windsor, Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—

New York.

Bankers in Great Britain:—The Clydesdale Bank, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Bankers in New York:—The Bank of New York, Bankers in St. Paul, The First National Bank, Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.

C. MEERDOTH, Acting Manager.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Money received on deposit and current rate of interest allowed.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letters of Credit. Particular attention paid to collections for Banks and private parties.

NEW DEPARTURE

Commencing Feb. 2nd, 1885, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain:

DAILY GLOBE—Morning Edition 6 mos. \$7.50 12 mos. \$14.00
DAILY GLOBE—12 o'clock " " 1.00 " 2.00 " 4.00
DAILY GLOBE—3 " " 1.00 " 2.00 " 4.00
DAILY GLOBE—Saturday Morning Edition " 35 " 65 " 1.25

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

SPECIAL TRIAL TRIP—TWO MONTHS ONLY 15 CENTS

We want to increase our present large list of subscribers by ten thousand within the next 30 days, and for this purpose make the above liberal and unprecedented offer.

In addition to the above liberal offer we make the following:—ANYONE SENDING US 75 cents and 5 subscribers will receive an extra copy for two months free.

\$1.50 and 10 subscribers will receive an extra copy for five months free.

\$2.25 and 15 subscribers will receive a copy of Geography of the late George Brown.

\$3.00 and 20 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free.

\$4.00 and 30 subscribers will receive a copy of Saturday's DAILY GLOBE one year free.

\$5.00 and 50 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE four months free.

\$7.50 and 100 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free.

Subscribe now and secure reports of both Parliaments for only 15 cents.

THE G

SUDAN ETHNOLOGY.

A Description of the People Who are now Absorbing the General Interment.

The writer states that the Sudan, "Land of the Blacks," applies to the whole region between the Atlantic and the Red Sea from the Sahara and Egypt towards the equator. Ethnically speaking, it is the land of transition between the Hamites of the north and the negroes of the South Africa. The east Sudan, the scene of the British military operations, the writer says, is the converging point of nearly all the African races. In giving the distribution of these races he says that the Somerses Nile connecting Lake Victoria and Albert Nyanza flows through Bahr Territory. The Bahr-el-Jebel between Lake Albert and the Lake Salal confluence is held by negroes. The White Nile between Sobat and the Blue Nile confluences and the main stream northwards is occupied on the left chiefly by Semites and on the right by Hamites. From Dongola to Assuan, on the Egyptian frontier, the valley between the Egyptian and Arabian deserts is held by Nubians. The whole region east of this valley, as far as the Red Sea and between the Abyssinian highlands and the east round to Cape Gardafui and south to the equator is held by the Hamites.

THE ARID WASTES
and steppes west of the Nile are held entirely by the Semite nomads who in the outlying province of Kordofan and Darfur Semites, Nubians, negroes, and Hamites and Fulahs are intermingled. Thus along the course of the Nile the writer shows that the Bantus and negroes occupy the south, the Semites and Hamites the centre and Nubians the north. Although officially included in the Egyptian province of the equator the people of this region, the Bantus, have never been conquered. They have exclusive possession of the southern half of the continent, except the region of the Hottentots and bushmen, and extend to points five degrees north of the equator. They are negroid rather than negroes. Professor Keane shows that the negro is numerically the most important element in Egyptian Sudan and hitherto has held almost undisturbed possession. Within the area of the country's head-quarters of the White Nile in the portion of the Sudan is concentrated one-half the population of the whole Nile basin, from the equatorial lakes to the Mediterranean, and embraces an estimated population of forty millions of people. This includes several powerful negro nations still enjoying political autonomy, as the Zande (Fyran Nyam), the Mita and Moututu. Some of these occupy regions within the Khedive's domain. In these Nilotic peoples the salient features of the negro race are less prominent than elsewhere. Although Islam has made some progress the bulk of these people are still worshippers. When preparing for battle the "medicine man" slays an instant and places the bleeding victim on the war path, to be trampled by the warriors marching to victory. Human fat is a staple of trade. The Moututu cure for future use the bodies of the slain in battle and preserve their prisoners for terrible mutilations. The Nilotic races in many cases are

SETTLED IN USEFUL INDUSTRIES.
as agriculture, iron smelting and casting, weaving and manufacture of pottery. The form and ornamental designs of their utensils display artistic taste, while their iron implements have a temper superior to that of European manufacture. They are cannibals and yet show a regard and devotion to the weaker sex. The Semites or Caucasian stock of Northwestern Africa are described as the Gokandians and the Ismaelites or Arabs. Since the Mohammedan invasion of the seventeenth century, this element has become predominant and it is the disturbing influence which inspires fanaticism, promotes dealing in slaves, and without it there would be no Mahdis and no Egyptian question to perplex the councils of European statesmanship and to break up ministries. In describing the characteristics of these people, this paper speaks of them as proud, ignorant, bigoted, despotic owners of cattle, slave owners, slaves, hunters, robbers and warriors. The life of the men is devoted to caring for their cattle, slave hunting and war, while the women till the fields. The Arab tribes are described as powerful, commanding great influence among the surrounding populations and often defy the supreme authority or compel it to accept their conditions in the administration of Eastern Sudan. The same paper

then speaks of the Hamite races, the true, ingenious element in North Africa, their kinsmen, the Semites, being recent intruders from Arabia. The Ethiopian Hamites, or northern group, the most important occupy the Suakin district, and their warriors largely participated in the operations before and after the battle of El Teb. They are described as handsome, of bronze, swarthy or light, chocolate complexion, of Caucasian or European type of features, with long crisp hair, falling in ringlets, over the shoulders. They are described as

ZEALOUS MOHAMMEDANS

chiefly occupied with camel breeding and caravan leaders, governed by hereditary sheikhs, and, like their Hamitic and Semitic kindred elsewhere, are distinguished for their personal bravery and love for freedom. From the third to the sixth century of the present era they infested the southern frontiers of Egypt, and, though often defeated by Aurelian and Probus, continued to harass these outlying provinces of the empire and finally compelled Diocletian to withdraw the Roman garrison from the region of the cataracts, replacing them by the warlike Nubatal tribes from the great oasis of Kargeo of Upper Egypt. The paper then proceeds to give an account of these same people of venerable antiquity, now known as the Nubians, and which cradled in Kordofan Highlands over 2,000 years ago, settled in the present Kargeo oasis and valley of the Nile about 545. In 545 they embraced Christianity and formed the powerful African Kingdom of Dongola, which lasted 700 years and was overthrown by the Arabs and came under the dominion of Islam. The Nile Nubus live in settled and semi-civilized Mohammedan communities and are treated on an equality in Egypt, where large numbers are engaged as free laborers, porters, costermongers, and in other pursuits. They are strong and muscular, warlike and energetic and generally excel the Egyptians. The present Mahdi is a Nubian of Dongola, but has found his chief support, not among his own countrymen, but among the more recently converted negroes and especially the Arabs and Hamite communities of Kordofan and other parts of eastern Sudan.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y., was given up to die by her physicians, as incurable with consumption, it proved Liver Complaint and was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

ORIGIN OF THE SUDAN DIFFICULTY.

The ultimate responsibility of the fall of Khartoum dates beyond Gordon's mission and falls back of Mr. Gladstone. The real trouble is not that England has not done enough in Egypt but that she has done too much. The responsibilities she assumed in assuming the guardianship of the contemptible and bankrupt government of the Khedive was not thrust upon her; it was of her own seeking. It was a relief of the "spirited foreign policy" in pursuance of which Great Britain invaded the Transvaal and picked a wretched quarrel with the Ameer of Afghanistan. It was the British Jingo to whose culture Mr. Gladstone's predecessor devoted himself that forced the intermeddling of Great Britain in the domestic politics of the country with whose politics she had no more call to interfere than with the politics of the moon. The interference was like that of a prosperous merchant who should insist upon winding up the estate and assuming the liabilities of a bankrupt thief. The only responsibility for this incredible folly that can be justly charged upon Mr. Gladstone is the responsibility of not having firmly resisted it at the outset. It he did not share he certainly humored the delusion that Great Britain became the envy of the world by assuming the responsibility for an estate which was all liabilities and no assets. It was under the influence of this delusion that the British bombarded Alexandria, established a "Financial Administrator" at the Egyptian capital, and undertook to regulate the relations of Egypt with the Sudan, including the withdrawal from the Sudan of Egyptian troops. It was a foolish dream, and it has ended in a terrible awakening.

At swell parties in New York, cigars are handed round by an attendant to the male guests as they depart. It used to be the practice to place boxes on the tables, and let the guests help themselves, but, as in Paris, the practice of carrying off the weeds by hand has become too scandalously common.

SPECIAL NOTICE
To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is conceded on all sides to be the BEST OIL for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one-half the price. Give our Traveler an order, or send for sample lot.

McCALL B 33 0 Toronto, Ont.

For sale by JAMES A. SMAR, Brandon

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,
IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE

General Merchants

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth Street & Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

JOHN DICKINSON

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

Corner Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, MANITOBA

W. F. WILSON,

STILL TO THE FRONT

IN THE

Furniture Business,

with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at the manufacturers, bought at prices that will enable me to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province. Especially low prices on Parlor and Bedroom Suites for the next Thirty Days. A full line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street
Goods Sold on Monthly Payments.

THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Toots of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make an instrument.

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts. The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes. Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in. A Company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, and furnishes unquestionable warranties.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.

Or to the

UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
UXBRIDGE, ONT.



ACTS UPON
THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS
AND THE BLOOD.

THE BRANDON, SOURIS AND
MOOSE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY
COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate a company to be styled "The Brandon, Souris and Moose Mountain Railway Company," with power to construct, build and equip a railway, from a point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near the City of Brandon, thence in a south westerly direction to a point in or near the Municipality of Souris River, thence westerly to a point in the Northwest Territories, District of Assiniboia, at the crossing of the Souris River, in or near townships seven, nine, thirteen, west of the second principal meridian. The capital to be \$2,500,000, and that such Act shall contain all necessary clauses for the purchase of lands, the acceptance of bonuses, in lands or money, the building of bridges, the navigation of adjacent rivers or lakes, the construction and equipment of a telegraph or telephone line, or both, in connection with the railway, the erection of stations and the making of traffic or other arrangements with other railway companies, and all other usual clauses and provisions necessary for a company with such objects and purposes.

J. TRAVERS LEWIS,

Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of November, 1894. 23-2.

LA COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE
FER DE BRANDON, SOURIS ET
LA MONTAGNE AUX
RATS.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'une application sera faite à la prochaine session du parlement du Canada, demandant la sanction d'un acte pour incorporer une compagnie sous le nom de "La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Brandon, Souris, et la Montagne aux Rats," avec pouvoir de faire, construire et mettre en opération un chemin de fer depuis un endroit de la ligne principale du chemin de fer Pacifique canadien, jusqu'à un point de la ville de Brandon, de là dans la direction du sud-ouest jusqu'à un endroit dans ou près de la Montagne aux Rats, de là vers l'ouest jusqu'à un endroit dans le district d'Assiniboia, à la traversée de la rivière Souris, près ou dans le township sept, dans le troisième rang, à l'ouest du second méridien principal.

Le capital de la dite compagnie sera de \$2,500,000, et tel acte devra contenir toutes les clauses nécessaires à l'achat de terrains, l'acceptation de bonus en terres et en argent, la construction de ponts, la navigation des rivières et lacs adjacents à la construction, completion et mise en opération de lignes télégraphiques ou téléphoniques ou les deux ensemble, en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer, l'établissement de stations et la faculté de faire le trafic ou tous autres arrangements avec les autres compagnies de chemins de fer et toutes autres clauses ordinaires et les privilèges nécessaires à une compagnie pour tels fins et objets.

J. TRAVERS LEWIS,

Procureur des requérants.

Dated at Ottawa, ce 14me jour de novembre 1894.

1 BRANDON POST OFFICE
Arrival and Departure of Mails

MAILS CARRIED FOR AND LEAVE BRANDON.
For Rapid City, daily, at 8.00 p.m.
" Deloraine, Fridays, at 8 a.m.
" Millford, Saturdays, at 8 a.m., Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 a.m.
" Menota, Fridays, at 7 a.m.
" Souris, Tuesdays, at 2.30 p.m.
" Pellyville, Fridays, at 2 p.m.
Train leaves for the East at 12.30 a.m. Mails closed at 12 a.m.
Leave for the West at 3. Mails closed at 2.30 p.m.
MAILS ARRIVING AT THIS OFFICE.
From Rapid City, daily, at 11.30 a.m.
" Deloraine, Ac., Thursdays, at 5 a.m.
" Millford, Saturdays, Ac., Thursdays and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m.
" Menota, Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
" From Souris, Mondays, at 11.30 a.m.
" Pellyville, Fridays, at 11 a.m.
Train from the East due at 3 p.m.
Train from the West due at 12 a.m.
OFFICE HOURS.
This office is open daily, Sundays excepted from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m.
Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.
Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.

J. C. KAVANAGH,

Post Master.

Notice to Creditors!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that George Lindsay of the Town of Rapid City in the County of Minnedosa, and Province of Manitoba (General Merchant), has made an assignment to Charles Meredith, of the City of Brandon in the County of Brandon, Banker of all his real and personal estate, for the benefit of all his creditors.

All creditors and others having claims against the said George Lindsay, or his estate, are requested to send by post, prepaid to the undersigned, within one month after this date, a verified statement of their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims, and of the securities (if any) held by them and all debtors to the said George Lindsay are requested to pay the said Charles Meredith forthwith, the respective amounts of their indebtedness.

Dated at Brandon this fourth day of February A. D. 1895.

W. A. MACDONALD, C. MEREDITH,

Solicitor for Assignee.

HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms; one dollar per bottle, sent by post, securely packed, for 1 dollar. Hair-remover for light or dark color; Oil of Castor-rides, for growth of hair; Carving Fluid; Bloom of roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks; The Hair Tonic, for furthering growth of hair; Specks, each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Spots for crooked limbs, etc.; Medicine for skin, etc.; Completion pills, 25¢; "Face Machine" for removing the nose, 5 dollars; For more, the remedy for the skin, etc. "Ross's Toilet Magazine," is all recently packed for stamps. 20, Lombard Street, South-West, London, England, and had through all chemists.

TOWN TOPICS

Three new instruments have been purchased for the band.

Assizes open here one week from Tuesday next.

All the latest novels just received at the Post Office Book Store.

The remains of Governor Cauchon passed eastward on Saturday for interment.

The Brandon Sittings correspondent is a dule—we beg the dule's pardon.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was commemorated at the Methodist church on Sunday.

The Post Office is to be supplied with a full set of brass faced lock boxes, similar to those in the Winnipeg office.

Rev. R. G. Boville who has received a call from the Baptist congregation here, has also been called to Talbot St. church, London, Ont.

J. E. Woodworth has suggested to the council the propriety of making First Street bridge free. No action has been taken.

In the case of Christie vs. City the arbitrators have awarded the former \$422.44; the same to cover all claims. J. Forbes, contractor, acted as third arbitrator.

The night school has been removed to the second flat of the Masonic Block. Owing to the increasing attendance larger apartments were necessary. There are now thirty in attendance.

G. Hodgkinson and F. Corrie were tried before Judge Walker on Friday. Lawyer Macdonald appeared for the Crown and lawyer Donnan for the prisoners. The sentence was one month's imprisonment.

Messrs. Beach, of Emerson, and Jones, of Winnipeg, were here last Friday prospecting with a view of erecting a roller rink. Before leaving they said that they would at once arrange for building, but we have heard nothing of the matter since.

There is a disease, breeding pile to rubbish at the north of the Langham Hotel that ought to be, with this weather, removed at once. It is in the proximity of a well from which many of our citizens get their water supply. And is, therefore, the more dangerous, in that respect.

It would not be amiss if the Local Government would give Brandon a J. P. or two more when scattering these officials like hail stones around the country. When this burgulary case was up the other day, the Police Magistrate being ill there was but one other Provincial J. P., J. C. Todd in the place, and as two were necessary, the service of Mr. Doran had to be borrowed from the country.

The returns from the Winnipeg contest, show that Mr. Hamilton, the new attorney general, has been elected by a majority of 76 over Mr. Luxton the Grit candidate. This proves one thing Manitoba is Conservative to the back bone, and would return a solid front every time, if the party only had a reputable leader. The party is disgusted with Mr. Norquay, but still when it comes to voting they do not like to stultify their lifelong history. This is the simple truth and nothing more.

C. P. R. Engineer Moore complains of a paragraph that appeared in our last issue. On making enquiries we learn Mr. Moore was not on the engine that sustained injuries, in backing into the engine house. The engine sustained the injuries mentioned but another party was responsible. We are at all times anxious to get at the truth of these matters, but where we have to depend on some cases on hearsay for particulars, as reporters often have to do, it is only a wonder more mistakes are not made.

The step the Judicial Board has taken in clipping expenditures is commendable though the work is yet hardly completed. In our opinion \$1,200 a year instead of \$1,500, would have been enough for Mr. Buchan, as many of the best men in the country could be got for that. We are sorry too that the services of Mr. Wetherell have been dispensed with. We believe that Mr. Malby makes an excellent officer and is well worthy the situation he retains, but when but one of the two clerks could be retained Mr. Wetherell had claims Mr. Malby could not advance, in his long services in municipal capacity. He is a favorite with all the old councillors of Brandon County, who know him so well.

The Bell Telephone Co. have reduced the rental of their instruments from fifty to thirty-five dollars per year. The change came into effect on the first of the present month.

Owing to an unfortunate circumstance we are unable to give a continuation of our story this week. We will endeavor to atone for this by publishing a larger portion of it each week in the future, than we have been doing in the past.

Some of the cases of diphtheria in the city and vicinity, are undoubtedly of a mild type, but others are most virulent in form. In any case parents should see that medical men are called in time to give them a fair chance. The disease readily makes a headway that baffles the best medical skill, and especially in young children.

The many acquaintances of Mr. T. M. Daly, of Stratford, Ont. will regret to hear of his decease on Tuesday last. His son Mr. T. M. Daly here, on receiving the sad intelligence took the train for home expecting to be in time for the funeral ceremony to take place there. We need say nothing of the history of the deceased as his name has been a household word from political causes in the province of Ontario for the last twenty-five years of his life.

Ontario experienced no more favorable weather than we have the past week. A man could travel almost anywhere without feeling the need of a heavy over coat, or a heavy coat of any description. At most during the winter there has not been more than a foot of snow on the level, and no stoppages of railway trains or sleigh roads, while our Ontario cousins have enjoyed delays in railways for several days at a time.

A few of the many friends of Mr. Geo. Royer late train master of the C.P.R. met at the Queen's Hotel and presented him with a diamond pin and Mrs. Royer with a silver tea set. Conductor Fahey made the presentation and in his remarks expressed the feelings of all present when he stated that George would be greatly missed by the many friends by his social and genial qualities. Mr. Royer made a very feeling reply expressing his regret at having to leave so many kind friends. Mr. and Mrs. Royer left for Minneapolis, they carry with them the good wishes of all those they came in contact with in Brandon.

We understand there were too substantial reasons why Mr. Geo. Halse and Mr. J. A. Johnston did not personally press the charge for grain stealing against those thieves last week. In the first place it was the chief of police who laid the charges, and was he alone who could prosecute; and in the second place it is difficult to prove a theft of grain from samples alone, as no one can swear to the latter. Besides these reasons there were enough other specific charges susceptible of positive proof to give the offenders substantial punishment in the public interest.

PRESENTATION.

On Friday evening last a most enjoyable time was spent at the Orange Lodge, Elton. The occasion was a soiree to raise a presentation for the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, who holds service at that place. The people kept coming until 9 o'clock, when the building was well filled. After the tea, which reflected much credit on the ladies of the settlement, was served, Reeve Taylor drafted a programme by which Mr. Daly, of Brandon, was called to preside and he discharged his duties in his usual satisfactory manner. Interesting addresses were delivered by Messrs. Dwyer and Strawn and Messrs. Cliffe and Lee, of Brandon. Capital recitations were given by Messrs. P. Smith, Bryans and Omsston and Miss Cade. Amusing songs were sung by Miss Cade, Mr. Mitchell of Brandon and Messrs. P. Montgomery and Lowler. Upwards of \$20 was taken at the door. When the literary part of the programme was concluded, a balloting contest, for the honor of cutting a magnificent cake, took place between Miss Smith and Miss Cade, at 5 cents a vote, and which resulted in favor of Miss Smith and netted some \$17 more, the entire sum being handed by the chairman to the Rev. Mr. Dwyer. We regret we have not the names of all who took a prominent part in the getting up of the entertainment, but among the number were Mr. T. Nevins, Jas. Johnston and Reeve Taylor. The settlement is now in a good state of advancement with its schools, church Orange Hall, &c., and in a very short time will compare favorably with the best in the country.

D. A. REESOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

IS

SANTA CLAUS'

Headquarters for Christmas Goods in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Novelities, etc. All are invited to call and examine our elegant display of rich, new designs, and none need feel any obligation to purchase unless so disposed. Drop in and you'll feel repaid.

Sign of the Horseshoe.

D. A. REESOR,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler

BRANDON PRESBYTERY.

Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister Sanctioned—Rev. Mr. McLaren Accepts a Call From Springfield.

This court met in the first Presbyterian Church Brandon, last Tuesday at 3 p. m. Rev Mr. Bell moderator, there was a large attendance of ministers.

Rev. Mr. Stalker moved a vote of sympathy with Mr. Bell and the congregation of Portage la Prairie, in the great loss sustained by them in the burning of their church. In this motion the Presbytery unanimously concurred.

A call from Springfield and Sunnyside in favor of Rev. Mr. McLaren was read, which having been found to be in order, was handed to the Rev. gentleman, who, after due consideration agreed to accept of it.

The following members were appointed commissioners to the assembly: Messrs. Bell, Stalker, McKenzie, Campbell, Mowat, McWilliam, Smith, Douglass, Hodnett and Robertson. The remit from the general assembly in reference to marriage with a deceased wife's sister was concurred in, such marriages shall not be subjected to church censure.

Mr. Stalker seconded by Mr. Todd, moved that the Presbytery make strong efforts to raise subscriptions to pay Dr. King's salary. In this motion all unanimously concurred.

The rest of the evening was occupied in considering an appeal from Dr. Fleming, against the decision of the Brandon session. After considerable discussion it was agreed to defer further consideration till next meeting on Wednesday morning, the appeal from Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, against the finding of the Brandon session, was sustained and their names are to be replaced on the Communion Roll.

The appeal from Mr. Shillinglaw was dismissed.

INFANTICIDE.

Chief McMillan is engaged in weaving a web of circumstantial evidence, which will in all probability prove sufficiently strong to convict a woman named Warren, of causing the death of her child. This woman, who is English and about thirty years of age, came to the city on Wednesday, and put up at an hotel. She had with her an infant a few days old. Some days ago she came from the west to Elkhorn, where a child was born. She afterwards came on here. On Tuesday she purchased landanum, at a drug store and that night gave the child a dose which caused its death. She, however, asserts that it was given in mistake. She said not a word to any one about the death, but left the hotel about 9 a. m. yesterday morning with the baby rolled up in a blanket. During the forenoon she tried at one or two drug stores to get a plaster which she said was for a woman at Elkhorn who was weaning her child. It has been ascertained, however, that she bought her ticket not for Elkhorn but for Wool-

sey some distance farther west. Yesterday morning she was arrested by Detective O'Keefe at Grenfell station and taken on to Regina. She will be returned to Brandon on Saturday.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

This body held another session on Tuesday, and confirmed their former policy of having the city properly disinfected, at once. Blain was appointed scavenger and his tariff fixed at 10, 11 and 12 cents per cubic foot. Orders left at the police station will receive his attention. Dr. Macdonald City Physician, says that the few cases of diphtheria still reported are of such a mild type that they can scarcely be regarded as cases of that disease. No new ones are reported. It is thought best, however, to leave no stone unturned to free the city of all traces of this disease.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

Through the kindness of others we are able to present our readers with an approximately correct statement of the amount of wheat of the harvest of 1884, that has been shipped from Brandon up to the first of the present month. In all there were 491 car loads, containing in the aggregate 300,000 bushels. In addition to this there is now stored in the four elevators here something over 100,000 bushels. Adding to these amounts what has been purchased for grinding and other such purposes, we have a grand total of 410,000 bushels of wheat, purchased in the Brandon market up to date mentioned. This augurs well for the permanent success of our grain market.

TELEPHONE LITIGATION.

The cases in the courts, entered by the Bell Telephone Company, against the proprietors of the various other telephone systems, for infringements on their patents, has ended disastrously for the Bell Company. As the case is possessed of interest owing to the probable inauguration of one of those systems in Brandon, we will state briefly the grounds on which Hon. Mr. Pope Minister of Agriculture, based his decision, which was as follows: I declare that Alexander Graham Bell's Patent (No. 7,789) for "Bell's system of Telephone," has become null and void, under the provisions of section 28 of "The Patent Act of 1872." The Act referred to provides that a patent becomes void if the patentee does not, after the expiration of 12 months, cause to import the patented article, and it is also declared null and void if after the expiration of two years he refused to lease his patent.

It appears that the statutes have not been adhered to in any of these particulars by the Bell Co. They have been importing the manufactured instruments after the time specified in the act had transpired, with a view of monopolizing the business of the entire country, have continued to refuse the use of their patent to private parties.

The Bell Company, however, maintain that the instruments used by them are a union of three patents, being made up of the Blake and Edison patents as well as the Bell patent. They have carried the case to the Supreme Court, where they hope to gain a victory. In any case, if their patents are annulled they assert that they are prepared to compete with any other companies that may be formed.

DIED.

Dickson—At Carberry, on the 25th inst., Mary Isabella Dickson, aged 3 years and 8 months, eldest daughter of James and Lucy Dickson.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED for Paisley School District. Duties to commence on 1st of April. State salary.

Apply to J. A. MAGEE, Sec.-Treas. Carleton P. O.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Sewing by the day, in families, by a first-class dressmaker, recently from Ontario. Apply at this office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable medium sized dwelling, in a good location and convenient to the business portion of the city. Apply to J. B. Muir office.

LOST.

LOST—On Tuesday the 3rd inst., between the Court House and the Johnston Estate, a buff-colored dog. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the Police Station, Brandon, or with Mr. W. J. Kerr, Johnston Estate. Feb. 23rd, 1885.



Notice to Quarrymen!

TENDERS.

Tenders addressed to D. Smith, Dominion Public Works, Winnipeg, will be received until

WEDNESDAY, 4th of MARCH

next for delivering rubble stone at railway station, Regina, N. W. T. Tenders to state price per car load of twenty-four thousand pounds, and number of car loads he can deliver before 1st of May next. The department does not bind itself to accept any, five tenders, nor the whose quantity of car loads, mentioned in tender. The successful tenderer will, when called to do so, be required to furnish the usual five per cent. security.

By order, A. GOREN.

CITY OF BRANDON.

ASSESSMENT, 1885.

The Assessment Roll of the city of Brandon for the current year is now being prepared, and all changes of ownership, tenancy, &c., should be sent in to the Assessor before the

10th DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

Name of non-residents will not be placed on the Roll unless they or their agents, will notify the city clerk, in writing, in accordance with city charter. D. M. McMillan, Assessor. City Hall, Feb. 14th, 1885.